

## Amendments to the Claims

Claims 1-3 (cancelled)

Claim 4 (previously amended): A method as claimed in claim 38, wherein vascular collateralization of the embolized vasculature is absent or sufficiently delayed such that said composition is therapeutically effective.

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Claim 5 (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim 38, wherein said ~~water-insoluble particles comprise~~non-polymeric particulate matrix comprises an insoluble phosphate salt of the formula



wherein

M = Ba, Ca, Cd, Mg, Pb or Sr

A = OH<sup>-</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, F<sup>-</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub><sup>-2</sup>


Z = 2 if A is univalent, 1 if A is divalent.

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Claim 6 (previously amended): A method as claimed in claim 5, wherein said insoluble phosphate salt is hydroxyapatite, Ca<sub>10</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>6</sub>OH<sub>2</sub>.

Claim 7 (cancelled)

Claims 8-37 (withdrawn)



Claim 38 (currently amended): A method of embolus therapy comprising the steps of:  
introducing a composition into the vasculature of a human or non-human animal subject  
an embolus generating composition comprising particles of a size or formulation selected  
to generate emboli at a target site within said subject, wherein said composition includes  
solid water insoluble particles ~~1-50~~10-20 micrometers in size consisting essentially of a  
non-radioactive diagnostically effective compound ~~or solution thereof~~ encapsulated in a  
non-polymeric particulate matrix selected from the group consisting of insoluble metal  
oxides, insoluble metal salts, inert metals, glass, ceramic particles and porous particles, or  
vesicles encapsulating a non-radioactive diagnostically effective compound, or a solution  
thereof; and wherein said composition further comprises an iodinated contrast agent, MR  
active agent, or ultrasound contrast agent imageable marker to identify the extent of  
embolization; and detecting the embolus location by a diagnostic imaging technique.

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Claims 39-40 (cancelled)